



Australian Bureau of Statistics

6265.0 - Underemployed Workers, Australia, Sep 2010

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Summary

Main Features

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

Underemployed workers are defined as part-time workers who want, and are available for more hours of work than they currently have, and full-time workers who worked part-time hours, during the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). The number of underemployed workers are an important component of underutilised labour resources in the economy, along with the number of unemployed and some people with marginal attachment to the labour force.

This publication presents information about the characteristics of underemployed workers aged 15 years and over. For time series information on the number of underemployed workers, users are advised to use the quarterly Labour Force Survey estimates. Trend and seasonally adjusted and original estimates are released monthly in [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0), tables 19 to 20.

The statistics in this publication were compiled from the Underemployed Workers Survey conducted throughout Australia in September 2010 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). A range of information is presented on underemployed workers including the number of hours usually worked, number of preferred hours, steps taken to find work with more hours and difficulties finding work with more hours.

ROUNDING

As estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Labour Market Statistics Section on Canberra (02) 6252 7206, <labour.statistics@abs.gov.au>.

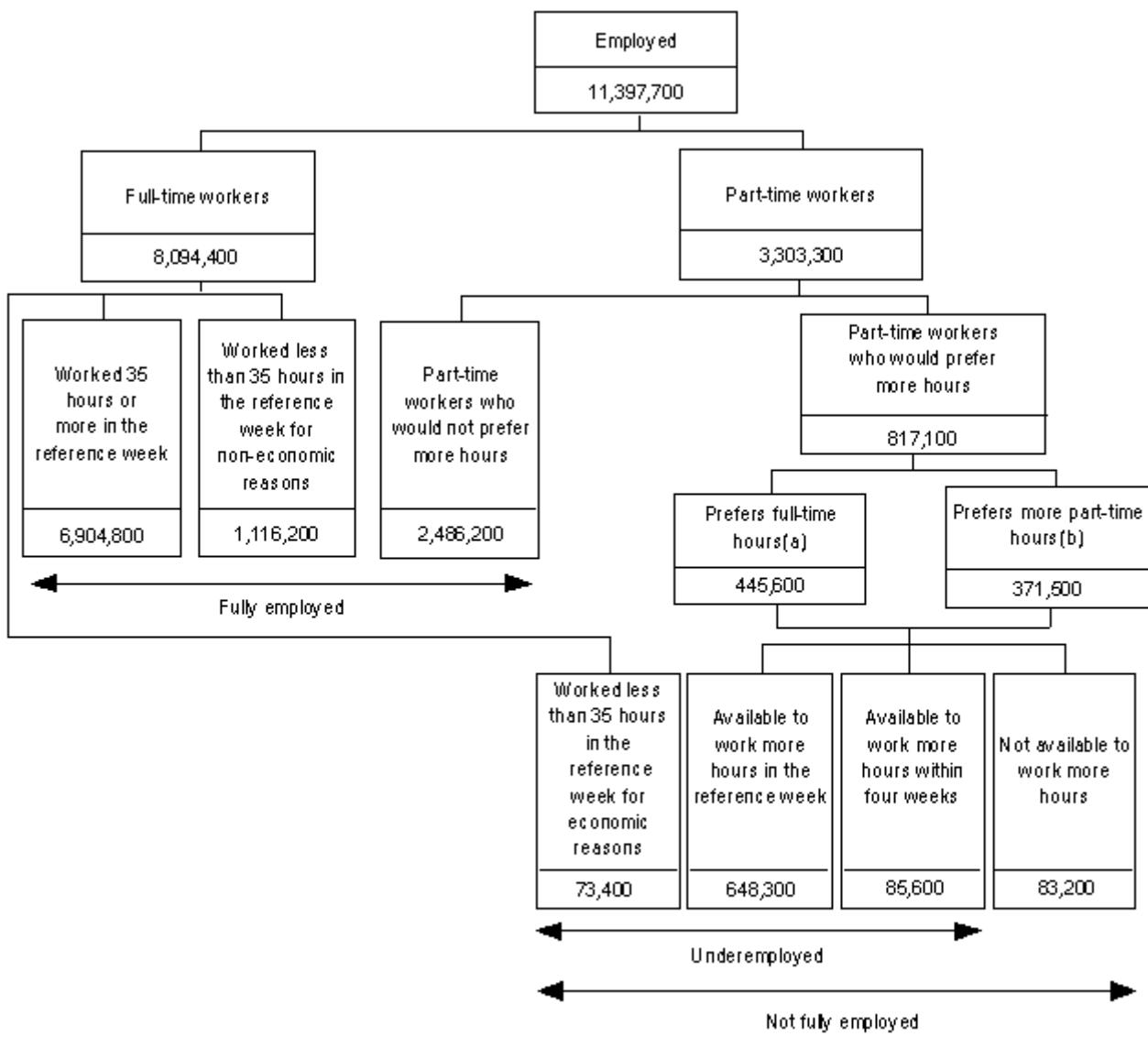
Conceptual Framework

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The ABS conceptual framework for underemployment separates employed people into two mutually exclusive groups:

- workers who are considered to be fully employed, comprising:
 - employed people who worked full-time during the reference week (includes people who usually work part-time);
 - employed people who usually work full-time but worked part-time in the reference week for non-economic reasons (including illness or injury, leave, holiday or flexitime, and personal reasons); and
 - part-time workers (usually work part-time and did so in the reference week) who would not prefer additional hours of work.
- workers who are not fully employed, comprising:
 - part-time workers who would prefer to work more hours; and
 - full-time workers who worked part-time in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available).



(a) Total number of hours preferred to work each week are 35 hours or more.
 (b) Total number of hours preferred to work each week are between 1 to 34 hours.

The conceptual framework further defines workers who are underemployed, comprising:

- part-time workers who would prefer to work more hours and were available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks following the survey; and
- full-time workers who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available).

Summary of Findings

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

OVERVIEW

There were 11.4 million employed people aged 15 years and over in September 2010. Of

these:

- 10.6 million were fully employed; and
- 890,500 were not fully employed, of whom 807,300 were underemployed.

Of the 807,300 underemployed workers:

- 733,900 usually worked part-time, but would prefer more hours and were available to start work with more hours either in the reference week, or in the four weeks following the interview; and
- 73,400 usually worked full-time, but worked part-time hours in the reference week due to economic reasons (for example, no work or not enough work available, been stood down, or on short time).

PART-TIME WORKERS WHO WOULD PREFER MORE HOURS

In September 2010, there were 3.3 million part-time workers (2.3 million women and 983,200 men). Of all part-time workers, 817,100 (25%) would prefer to work more hours, compared to 823,800 (26%) in September 2009.

Of the 817,100 part-time workers who would prefer more hours:

- 33% were aged 15-24 years;
- 55% would prefer to work full-time;
- 733,900 were available for work with more hours (445,900 women and 288,000 men), of whom 50% were looking for work with more hours; and
- 83,200 were not available for work with more hours, of whom 10% were looking for work with more hours.

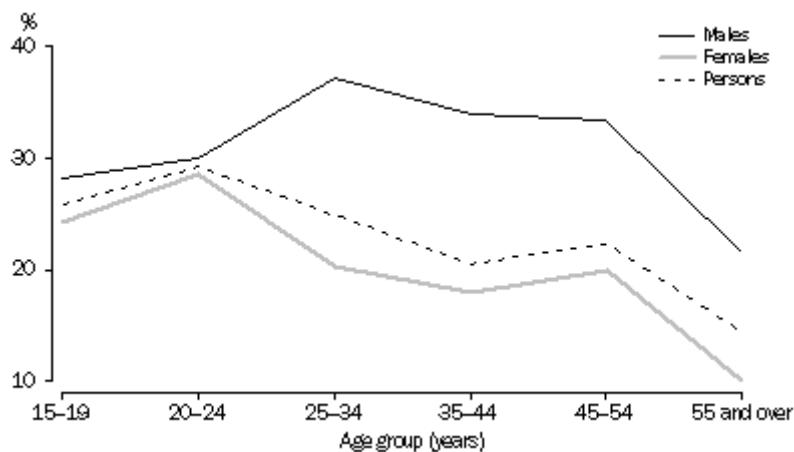
UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS

In September 2010, there were 733,900 underemployed part-time workers. These people comprise 91% of all underemployed workers.

Of the underemployed part-time workers:

- 61% were women;
- 18% were aged 35-44 years and a further 17% were aged 25-34 years; and
- 59% reported they would not prefer to change employer to work more hours, 25% would prefer to change employer, while the remaining 16% had no preference.

UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS AS A PROPORTION OF PART-TIME WORKERS, Age-By sex



Part-time workers aged 20-24 had the highest incidence of underemployment (29%) followed by those aged 15-19 (26%). The proportion of part-time workers who were underemployed generally decreased with age.

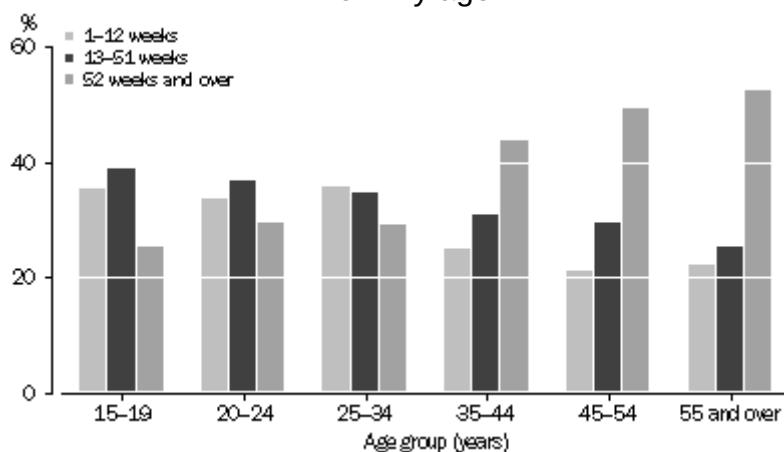
While there were more women who were underemployed part-time workers than men (445,900 compared with 288,000), the incidence of underemployment for part-time workers was higher for men (29%) than women (19%). This was the case in all age groups, with the largest percentage point difference being for those aged 25-34 years (37% for men and 20% for women) and 35-44 years (34% for men and 18% for women).

Underemployed part-time men were more likely to report that they would move intrastate if offered a suitable job (31%) than women (22%), whereas over one fifth (22%) of underemployed part-time men and 16% of women reported that they would move interstate if offered a suitable job.

There was a higher proportion of people who reported uncertainty about moving intrastate than interstate if offered a suitable job in September 2010 (12% of underemployed part-time workers might move or did not know if they would move intrastate, compared with 10% for interstate).

Duration of current period of insufficient work

UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS, Duration of current period of insufficient work-By age

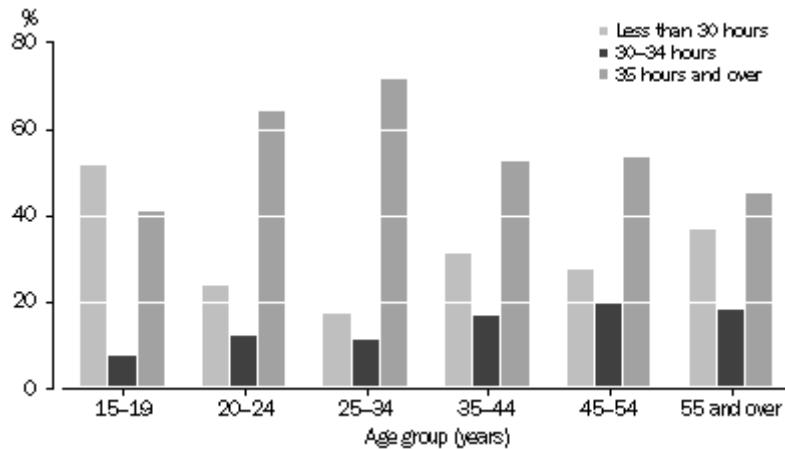


Older people generally had a longer duration of underemployment than younger people. For example, one quarter of 15-19 year old underemployed part-time workers had experienced

insufficient work for one year or more. In contrast, around half of those aged 55 years and over (52%) and those aged 45-54 years (49%), had insufficient work for one year or more.

The median duration of the current period of insufficient work for underemployed part-time workers was 30 weeks. For those aged 45-54 years and 55 years and over, the median duration was 50 weeks and 52 weeks respectively.

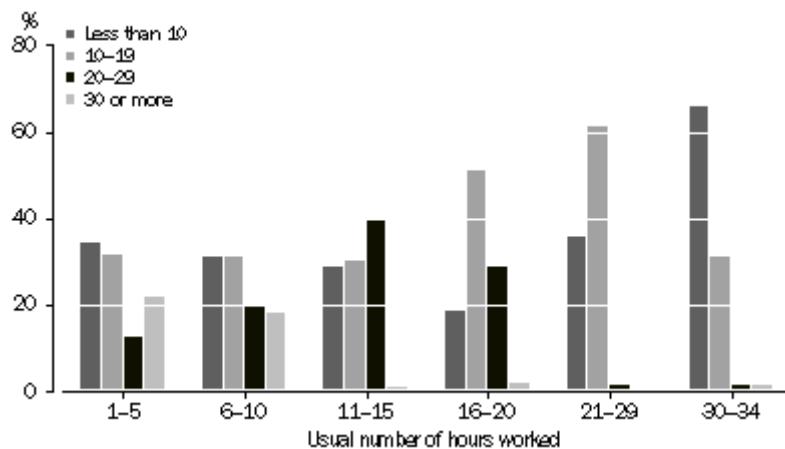
UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS, Preferred number of total hours-By age



Over half (55%) of underemployed part-time workers would prefer to work a total of 35 hours or more per week. For those aged 25-34 years, 71% preferred to work a total of 35 hours or more per week, while for those aged 15-19 years, over half (52%) preferred to work a total of less than 30 hours per week.

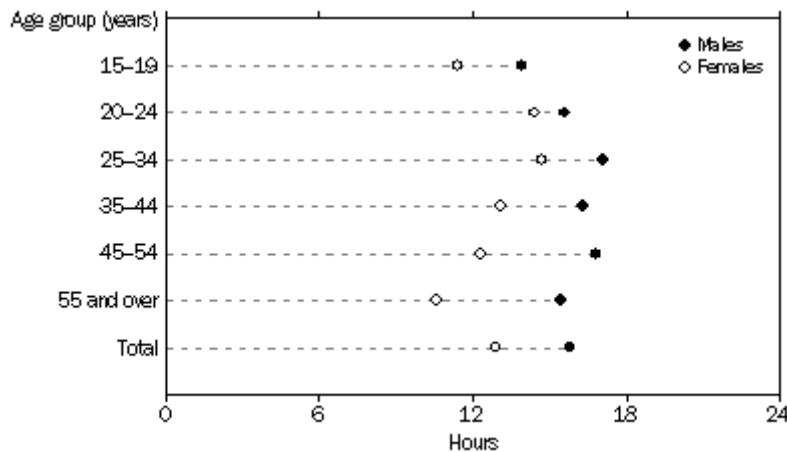
Preferred number of extra hours

UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS, Preferred number of extra hours-By usual number of hours worked



For underemployed part-time workers, the preferred number of extra hours varied with the number of hours they usually worked. For example, two thirds (or 66%) of those who usually worked 1-5 hours a week preferred 10 or more extra hours per week, and of those who worked 30-34 hours a week, two thirds (or 66%) preferred to work less than 10 extra hours per week.

UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS, Mean preferred number of extra hours-By age



The mean preferred number of extra hours per week for underemployed part-time workers was 14.0 hours. The mean preferred number of extra hours was lowest for people aged 15-19 years (12.6 hours), and highest for those aged 25-34 years (15.7 hours). On average, men preferred to work an extra 15.8 hours per week, compared with women who preferred to work an extra 12.9 hours per week.

Looking for work with more hours

Of the 733,900 underemployed part-time workers, around half (366,300) had looked for work with more hours at some time during the four weeks prior to the survey. Of the 445,900 underemployed part-time women, almost half (47%) were looking for work with more hours. By comparison, of the 288,000 underemployed part-time men, 54% were looking for work with more hours.

The most common step taken to find work with more hours, by underemployed part-time workers who had looked for work, was 'asked current employer for more work' (62%), followed by 'contacted prospective employers' (53%) and 'searched Internet sites' (51%).

The main difficulty in finding work with more hours, most commonly reported by underemployed part-time workers who had looked for work, was 'no vacancies in line of work' (20%), followed by 'unsuitable hours' (10%). The largest percentage point difference between men and women was for 'unsuitable hours' (8% of men and 12% of women).

Approximately 8% of underemployed part-time workers who had looked for work with more hours reported that they had 'no difficulties' in finding work with more hours.

UNDEREMPLOYED FULL-TIME WORKERS

There were 8.1 million full-time workers in September 2010, accounting for 71% of all employed people. Of those who usually worked full-time, 1.2 million people (15%) worked less than 35 hours in the reference week, with 73,400 (6%) of these people working less hours due to economic reasons.

About this Release

Provides information on visible underemployment. Persons who worked less than 35 hours in the week prior to the survey who would have preferred to work more hours were asked about whether they were looking for work with more hours, available to start work with more hours, and their experience in looking for work with more hours. Other information includes, the duration of the current period of insufficient work, and the number of extra hours preferred. Estimates can be cross-classified by labour force demographics such as State, sex, age, marital status and birthplace.

History of Changes

This document was added or updated on 10/03/2011.

10/03/2011. When the 6265.0 publication was produced in PDF format there was a duplication of content leading to the publication appearing twice. This has been rectified.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 The statistics in this publication were compiled from data collected in the Underemployed Workers Survey conducted throughout Australia in September 2010 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). Respondents to the monthly LFS who were within the scope of the supplementary survey were asked further questions.

2 The publication [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) contains information about survey design, sample redesign, scope, coverage and population benchmarks relevant to the monthly LFS, which also apply to supplementary surveys. It also contains definitions of demographic and labour force characteristics, and information about telephone interviewing relevant to both the monthly LFS and supplementary surveys.

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

3 The conceptual framework used in Australia's LFS aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in the Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling these estimates, are presented in [Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

SCOPE

4 The scope of the LFS is restricted to people aged 15 years and over and excludes the following people:

- members of the permanent defence forces;
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from the census and estimated populations;
- overseas residents in Australia; and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants).

5 Students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities), and inmates of prisons are excluded from all supplementary surveys.

6 This supplementary survey was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories but excluded people living in Indigenous communities in very remote parts of Australia.

COVERAGE

7 The estimates in this publication relate to people covered by the survey in September 2010. In the LFS, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection in the survey. See [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) for more details.

SAMPLE SIZE

8 Supplementary surveys are not always conducted on the full LFS sample. Since August 1994, the sample for supplementary surveys has been restricted to no more than seven-eighths of the LFS sample.

9 The initial sample for the September 2010 LFS consisted of 34,590 private dwelling households and special dwelling units. Of the 29,098 private dwelling households and special dwelling units that remained in the survey after sample loss (e.g. households selected in the survey which had no residents in scope for the LFS, vacant or derelict dwellings and dwellings under construction), approximately 27,668 or 95.1% were fully responding to the Underemployed Workers Survey. The number of completed interviews obtained from these private dwelling households and special dwelling units (after taking into account scope, coverage and subsampling exclusions) was 30,460.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

10 Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors:

- Sampling error is the difference between the published estimate and the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. For more information see the Technical Note.
- Non-sampling errors are inaccuracies that occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful

design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and effective processing procedures.

SEASONAL FACTORS

11 The estimates are based on information collected in the survey month and, due to seasonal factors, may not be representative of other months of the year.

CLASSIFICATIONS USED

12 Country of birth data are classified according to the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition (cat. no. 1269.0).

13 Educational attainment data are classified according to Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0). See Appendix 1 for further information.

COMPARABILITY OF TIME SERIES

14 In September 2008 there was a substantial increase in the number of part-time workers who preferred more hours and underemployed workers. This was due to a change in the question being asked of part-time workers. From September 2008, part-time workers were asked "Would you prefer to work more hours than you usually work?". In previous surveys part-time workers were asked "Would you prefer a job in which you worked more hours a week?". The question was altered to be consistent with the LFS and is now broader and more inclusive of people's situations as it relates to a preference for more hours of work.

15 This change contributed to an additional 115,800 people who were classified as part-time workers who preferred more hours and an additional 131,500 people who were classified as underemployed workers in 2008. Users need to exercise care when comparing the number of part-time workers who preferred more hours and underemployed workers from 2008 onwards with previous releases because of this break in series.

16 From July 2004, a change was made to the category 'considered too young or too old by employers' for the items 'all difficulties in finding work with more hours' and 'main difficulty in finding work with more hours'. The category has been split into 'considered too young by employers' and 'considered too old by employers'.

17 Revisions are made to population benchmarks for the LFS after each five-yearly Census of Population and Housing (Census). Estimates from the 2010 Underemployed Workers Survey incorporate revised Net Overseas Migration estimates, published in the September 2008 and September 2009 issues of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0). For details on population benchmarks, see Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

18 Prior to September 1994, part-time workers who would prefer more hours of work were asked whether they were available to start work with more hours within the subsequent four weeks. From September 1994, an additional question was added to determine their availability to start work with more hours during the reference week. This question was added to the survey so that estimates of underemployment could be more easily aligned with the then current International Labour Organisation (ILO) recommendations on underemployment.

19 As part of the 2001 LFS questionnaire redesign, people who were on short-term unpaid leave initiated by the employer, are now classified as employed. This approach is consistent with ILO recommendations on formal job attachment. Analysis of data from the LFS shows that many of these people usually worked part time, and that a number of these had a preference to work more hours. However, overall, these people contribute only marginally to the change in part-time workers who would prefer more hours.

COMPARABILITY WITH MONTHLY LFS STATISTICS

20 Due to differences in the scope and sample size of this supplementary survey and that of the monthly LFS, the estimation procedure may lead to some small variations between labour force estimates from this survey and those from the monthly LFS.

COMPARABILITY WITH ILO GUIDELINES

21 The ABS definition of underemployment is consistent with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) guidelines of time-related underemployment adopted in 1998. According to these guidelines, time-related underemployment exists when the hours of work of an employed person are below a threshold, and are insufficient in relation to an alternative employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage. More specifically, people in time-related underemployment comprise all employed people (as defined) who satisfy the following three criteria:

- willingness to work additional hours - want to work more hours than they currently work. The ILO recommends that those who have actively sought to work additional hours should be distinguished from those who have not
- availability to work additional hours, within a specified period
- worked less than a threshold (determined according to national circumstances) relating to working time - the ABS underemployment framework uses a threshold (35 hours in the reference week) based on the boundary between full-time and part-time work.

22 A more detailed discussion is included in Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), Chapter 5.

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

23 The Underemployed Workers Survey was conducted in May 1985, 1988 and 1991. In 1994, the survey became an annual survey, collected each September. Results of previous surveys were published in: Underemployed Workers, Australia (cat. no. 6265.0); and the standard data service Underemployed Workers, Australia (cat. no. 6265.0.40.001) for 1994 and 1995.

NEXT SURVEY

24 The ABS plans to conduct this survey again in September 2011.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

25 The ABS draws extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

26 ABS publications which may be of interest include:

- Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)
- Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation (cat. no. 6239.0)
- Job Search Experience, Australia (cat. no. 6222.0)
- Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)
- Labour Force Experience, Australia (cat. no. 6206.0)
- Labour Mobility, Australia (cat. no. 6209.0)
- Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
- Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6220.0)
- Working Time Arrangements, Australia (cat. no. 6342.0)

27 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available free of charge from the Statistics Page on the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Available to start work

Refers to people who were available to start work with more hours either in the reference week, or in the four weeks subsequent to the interview.

Contributing family workers

People who work without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

Duration of current period of insufficient work

For full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week due to economic reasons, refers to the number of weeks they have been working less than 35 hours a week.

For part-time workers who would prefer to work more hours, refers to the number of weeks they have been wanting to work more hours.

As periods of insufficient work are recorded in full weeks and rounded down, this results in a slight understatement of duration.

Economic reasons

Economic reasons for full-time workers having worked less than 35 hours in the reference week are:

- there was no work or not enough work available, e.g. due to material shortages;
- they were stood down; or
- they were on short time.

Employed

People aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four-week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employees

People who:

- worked for a public or private employer; and
- received remuneration in wages, salary, or are paid a retainer fee by their employer and worked on a commission basis, or for tips or piece-rates or payment in kind; or
- operated their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

Employers

People who operate his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engage independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

Full-time workers

Employed people who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) or others who, although usually worked less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Fully employed workers

Employed people who:

- worked full time during the reference week (including people who usually work part time but worked full time in the reference week); or
- usually work full time but worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for non-economic reasons (such as illness or injury, leave holiday or flexitime, or personal reasons); or
- part-time workers who would not prefer to work additional hours.

Interstate

Refers to whether people were prepared to move to another state or territory if offered a suitable job.

Intrastate

Refers to whether people were prepared to move to another part of their state or territory if offered a suitable job.

Level of highest educational attainment

Level of highest educational attainment identifies the highest achievement a person has attained in any area of study. It is not a measurement of the relative importance of different fields of study but a ranking of qualifications and other educational attainments regardless of the particular area of study or the type of institution in which the study was undertaken.

Years 12, 11 and 10 include people who are currently undertaking school study (See Appendix 1 for more information).

Looking for work with more hours

Looked for work with more hours at some time during the four weeks up to the end of the reference week.

Mean duration of insufficient work

The mean duration of insufficient work is obtained by dividing the aggregate number of weeks a group has had insufficient work by the number of people in that group.

Mean preferred number of extra hours

The mean preferred number of extra hours is obtained by dividing the total preferred number of extra hours reported by a group by the number of people in that group.

Median duration of insufficient work

The median duration of insufficient work is obtained by dividing underemployed workers into two equal groups, one comprising people whose duration of insufficient work is above the mid point, and the other comprising people whose duration is below it.

Non-economic reasons

Non-economic reasons for full-time workers having worked less than 35 hours in the reference week include:

- holiday, flexitime or study leave;

- own illness or injury or sick leave;
- standard work arrangements, shift work or rostered day(s) off;
- on strike, locked out or took part in an industrial dispute;
- bad weather or plant breakdown;
- began, left or lost job during the reference week; and
- personal reasons.

Not available to start work

Refers to people who were not available to start work with more hours either in the reference week, or in the four weeks following the interview.

Not fully employed

People who are not fully employed comprise part-time workers who would prefer to work more hours, and full-time workers who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons.

Own account workers

People who operate his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engage independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.

Part-time workers

Employed people who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work during the reference week.

Preferred number of extra hours

The number of extra hours a week an underemployed worker would have preferred to work.

Preferred total number of hours

The total number of hours per week an underemployed worker would prefer to work.

Reference week

The week preceding the week in which the interview was conducted.

Status in employment

Employed people classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers, or contributing family workers.

Suitable job

Job with the preferred number of hours.

Underemployed workers

Underemployed workers are employed people who would prefer, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise:

- part-time workers who would prefer to work more hours and were available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; and
- full-time workers who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people would prefer to work full time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.

Underemployment rate

The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Usual number of hours

The number of hours usually worked in a week.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

'000	thousand
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFS	Labour Force Survey
n.f.d.	not further defined
OMIE	owner manager of incorporated enterprise
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SE	standard error

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (Appendix)

APPENDIX 1 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION

In 2001, the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ) (cat. no. 1262.0) was replaced by the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (cat. no. 1272.0). The ASCED is a national standard classification which can be applied to all sectors of the Australian education system including schools, vocational education and training and higher education. ASCED replaces a number of classifications previously used in administrative and statistical systems, including the ABSCQ. The ASCED comprises two classifications: Level of Education and Field of Education.

Level of Highest Educational Attainment can be derived from information on Highest Year of School Completed and Level of Highest Non-school Qualification. The derivation process determines which of the 'non-school' or 'school' attainments will be regarded as the highest. Usually the higher ranking attainment will be self-evident, but in some cases some Secondary Education is regarded, for the purposes of obtaining a single measure, as higher than some Certificate level attainments.

The following decision table is used to determine which of the responses to questions on Highest Year of School Completed (coded to ASCED Broad Level 6) and Level of Highest Non-school Qualification (coded to ASCED Broad Level 5) will be regarded as the highest. It is emphasised that this table was designed for the purpose of obtaining a single value for the output variable Level of Highest Educational Attainment and is not intended to convey any other ordinality.

Decision Table: Level of Highest Educational Attainment							
ASCED LEVEL OF EDUCATION CODES	Certificate n.f.d. (500)	Certificate III or IV n.f.d. (510)	Certificate IV (511)	Certificate III (514)	Certificate I or II n.f.d. (520)	Certificate II (521)	Certificate I (524)
Secondary Education n.f.d. (600)	Certificate n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Certificate I or II n.f.d.	Certificate II	Certificate I
Senior Secondary Education n.f.d. (610)	Senior Secondary n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Senior Secondary n.f.d.	Senior Secondary n.f.d.	Senior Secondary n.f.d.
Year 12 (611)	Year 12	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Year 12	Year 12	Year 12
Year 11 (613)	Year 11	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Year 11	Year 11	Year 11
Junior Secondary Education n.f.d. (620)	Certificate n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Certificate I or II n.f.d.	Certificate II	Certificate I
Year 10 (621)	Year 10	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Year 10	Certificate II	Year 10
Year 9 (622)	Certificate n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Certificate I or II n.f.d.	Certificate II	Certificate I
Year 8 (623)	Certificate n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Certificate I or II n.f.d.	Certificate II	Certificate I
Year 7 (624)	Certificate n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Certificate I or II n.f.d.	Certificate II	Certificate I

The decision table is also used to rank the information provided in a survey about the qualifications and attainments of a single individual. It does not represent any basis for comparison between differing qualifications. For example, a person whose Highest Year of School Completed was Year 12, and whose Level of Highest Non-school Qualification was a Certificate III, would have those responses crosschecked on the decision table and would as a result have their Level of Highest Educational Attainment output as Certificate III. However, if the same person answered 'Certificate' to the highest non-school qualification question, without offering any further detail, it would be crosschecked against Year 12 on the decision table as 'Certificate not further defined'. The output would then be 'Year 12'. The decision table, therefore, does not necessarily imply that one qualification is 'higher' than the other.

POPULATIONS AND DATA ITEMS LIST (Appendix)

APPENDIX 2 POPULATIONS AND DATA ITEMS LIST

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

The ABS has a range of data available on request from the Underemployed Workers Survey. This section lists the data items and populations which relate to the survey. More detailed breakdowns of some data items may also be available on request.

The population(s) for a particular data item refers to the person in the survey to whom the data item relates. Where alternative output categories are available for the same data item, these are shown and the data item name is followed by a bracketed numeral (e.g. Country of birth (2)).

For more information about ABS data available on request, contact Labour Market Statistics Section on Canberra (02) 6252 7206, or by facsimile on (02) 6252 7102, or by email to <labour.statistics@abs.gov.au>.

Population 1:

Employed persons

Population 2:

Full-time workers

Population 3:

Part-time workers

Population 4:

Part-time workers who would prefer more hours

Population 5:

Part-time workers who would prefer more hours who had been looking for work with more hours or were available to start work with more hours in the reference week or within four weeks

Population 6:

Underemployed part-time workers

Population 7:

Underemployed workers

Data items	Populations
1 State or territory of usual residence New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Northern Territory Australian Capital Territory	All
2 Area of usual residence State capital city Balance of state/territory	All
3 Region of usual residence Standard labour force dissemination regions	All
4 Sex Males Females	All
5 Marital status Married Not married	All
6 Relationship in household Family member Husband, wife or partner With dependants Without dependants Lone parent With dependants Without dependants Dependent student Non-dependent child Other family person Non-family member Lone person Not living alone Relationship not determined	All
7A Country of birth and period of arrival Born in Australia Born overseas Arrived before 1971 Arrived 1971-1980 Arrived 1981-1990 Arrived 1991-2000 Arrived 2001 to survey date	All
7B Country of birth (1) Born in Australia Born overseas Born in main English-speaking countries Born in other than main English-speaking countries	All
7C Country of birth (2) Born in Australia Born overseas Oceania and Antarctica North-West Europe Southern and Eastern Europe North Africa and the Middle East South-East Asia North-East Asia Southern and Central Asia Americas	All

	Sub-Saharan Africa	
8	Age group (years)	All
	15-19	
	20-24	
	25-34	
	35-44	
	45-54	
	55-59	
	60-64	
	65-69	
	70 and over	
	Note: Age collected in single years	
9A	Underemployment status	7
	Worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons	
	Part-time workers who would prefer more hours who were available to start work with more hours in the reference week or within four weeks	
	Looking and available to start	
	Not looking but available to start	
9B	Whether looking and/or available	4-6
	Had been looking for work with more hours	
	Looking and available to start	
	Looking and available in the reference week	
	Looking and not available in the reference week but available within four weeks	
	Not looking but available to start	
	Had not been looking for work with more hours	
	Not looking but available to start	
	Not looking but available in the reference week	
	Not looking and not available in the reference week but available within four weeks	
	Not looking and not available to start	
9C	Whether available and/or looking	4-6
	Available to start work with more hours	
	Available in the reference week	
	Looking	
	Not looking	
	Available within four weeks (but not in the reference week)	
	Looking	
	Not looking	
	Not available to start work with more hours	
	Looking	
	Not looking	
10	Full-time or part-time status	All
	Employed persons	
	Full-time workers	
	Worked 35 hours or more in the reference week	
	Worked less than 35 hours in the reference week	
	For non-economic reasons	
	For economic reasons	
	Part-time workers	
	Would not prefer to work more hours	
	Would prefer to work more hours	
	Prefers more part-time hours	
	Prefers full-time hours	
11	Whether fully employed	All
	Fully employed	
	Part-time workers who would prefer more hours and persons who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons	
12	Status in employment	All
	Employees	
	Employers	
	Own account workers	
	Contributing family workers	
13	Number of hours worked in the reference week	4-7
	0-5	

	6-10 11-15 16-20 20-29 30-34 35 or more	
	Note: Hours worked collected in single hours	
14	Type of insufficient work Full-time Part-time	4-6
15	Duration of current period of insufficient work 1 week and under 4 weeks 4 weeks and under 13 weeks 13 weeks and under 52 weeks 52 weeks and over	4-7
	Note: Period of insufficient work collected in single weeks	
16A	Level of highest educational attainment Postgraduate Degree Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate Bachelor Degree Advanced Diploma/Diploma Certificate III/IV Certificate I/II Certificate not further defined Year 12 Year 11 Year 10 or below Other education Level not determined No educational attainment	4-7
16B	Level of highest non-school qualification With a non-school qualification Postgraduate Degree Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate Bachelor Degree Advanced Diploma/Diploma Certificate III/IV Certificate I/II Certificate not further defined Level not determined Without a non-school qualification	4-7
16C	Highest year of school completed Year 12 Year 11 Year 10 Year 9 Year 8 or below Never attended school	4-7
16D	Highest non-school qualification and whether qualification obtained overseas or within Australia Born in Australia Born overseas With a non-school qualification Qualification obtained overseas Qualification obtained in Australia Without a non-school qualification	4-7
17	Whether would move interstate if offered a suitable job Would move interstate Would not move interstate Might move interstate Did not know	4-7
18	Whether would move intrastate if offered a suitable job Would move intrastate Would not move intrastate Might move intrastate	4-7

	Did not know	
19	Whether would prefer to change occupation to work more hours Would prefer to change occupation Would prefer not to change occupation No preference	4-7
20	Whether would prefer to change employer to work more hours Would prefer to change employer Would prefer not to change employer No preference	4-7
21	All steps taken to find work with more hours in the last four weeks Asked current employer for more work Contacted prospective employers Registered with Centrelink Checked factory noticeboards Contacted an employment agency Looked in newspapers Searched Internet sites Answered a newspaper advertisement for a job Advertised or tendered for work Contacted friends or relatives Other steps taken to find work Had not been looking for work with more hours	4-6
22	Whether registered with Centrelink Registered with Centrelink for job search assistance Not registered with Centrelink for job search assistance Had not been looking for work with more hours	4-6
23	Preferred number of extra hours Less than 10 hours 10-19 20-29 30 or more Note: Preferred extra hours collected in single hours	4-6
24	Main difficulty in finding work with more hours Had been looking for work with more hours Own ill health or disability Considered too young by employers Considered too old by employers Unsuitable hours Too far to travel/transport problems Lacked necessary skills or education Language difficulties Insufficient work experience No vacancies in line of work Too many applicants for available jobs No vacancies at all Difficulties with ethnic background Difficulties in finding child care Other family responsibilities Other difficulties No difficulties reported Had not been looking for work with more hours	4-6
25	Hours usually worked 1-5 6-10 11-15 16-20 21-29 30-34 Note: Hours usually worked collected in single hours	4-6
26	Preferred total number of hours Less than 30 hours 30-34 35-39 40 or more Note: Preferred total hours collected in single hours	4-6

27	Employment type	All
	Employees (excluding OMIEs)	
	Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	
	Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	
	Contributing family workers	

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS (Appendix)

APPENDIX 3 SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

The Monthly Population Survey program and the Multi-Purpose Household Survey program collect data on particular aspects of the labour force. The following is an historical list of supplementary surveys to the monthly labour force surveys. Data from these surveys are available on request and can be obtained by contacting the ABS.

		cat. no.	Frequency	Latest issue
Monthly Population Supplementary Surveys				
Childhood Education and Care, Australia		4402.0	Irregular	June 2008
Child Employment, Australia		6211.0	Irregular	June 2006
Education and Work, Australia		6227.0	Annual	May 2010
Employee Earnings, Benefits, and Trade Union Membership, Australia		6310.0	Annual	August 2009
Forms of Employment, Australia		6359.0	Annual	November 2009
Job Search Experience, Australia		6222.0	Annual	July 2010
Labour Force Experience, Australia		6206.0	Biennial	February 2009
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia		6250.0	Irregular	November 2007
Labour Mobility, Australia		6209.0	Biennial	February 2010
Locations of Work, Australia		6275.0	Irregular	November 2008
Multiple Jobholding, Australia(a)		6216.0	Irregular	August 1997
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia		6220.0	Annual	September 2009
Underemployed Workers, Australia		6265.0	Annual	September 2010
Working Time Arrangements, Australia(b)		6342.0	Irregular	November 2009
Multi-Purpose Household Surveys				
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia		6239.0	Biennial	2008-2009
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia		6238.0	Biennial	2008-2009
Work-Related Injuries, Australia		6324.0	Irregular	2009-2010

(a) Latest data available on request July 2001.

(b) This product replaces the publication Working Arrangements, Australia (cat. no. 6342.0).

DATA QUALITY (Technical Note)

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY

INTRODUCTION

1 Estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, and are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three (67%) that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs. Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

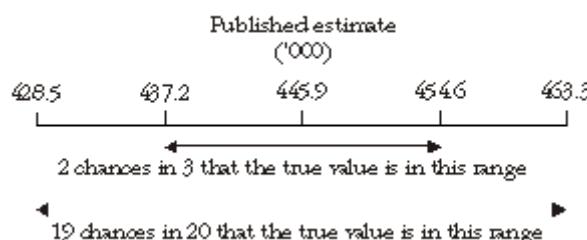
2 Due to space limitations, it is impractical to print the SE of each estimate in the publication. Instead, a table of SEs is provided to determine the SE for an estimate from the size of that estimate (see table T1). The SE table is derived from a mathematical model, referred to as the 'SE model', which is created using data from a number of past Labour Force Surveys. It should be noted that the SE model only gives an approximate value for the SE for any particular estimate, since there is some minor variation between SEs for different estimates of the same size.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERROR

3 An example of the calculation and the use of SEs in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 4 shows the estimated number of female underemployed part-time workers was 445,900. Since this estimate is between 300,000 and 500,000, table T1 shows that the SE for Australia will lie between 7,300 and 9,200 and can be approximated by interpolation using the following general formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE of estimate} \\ &= \text{lower SE} + \left(\frac{\text{size of estimate} - \text{lower estimate}}{\text{upper estimate} - \text{lower estimate}} \times (\text{upper SE} - \text{lower SE}) \right) \\ &= 7,300 + \left(\frac{445,900 - 300,000}{500,000 - 300,000} \times (9,200 - 7,300) \right) \\ &= 8,700 \text{ (rounded to the nearest 100)} \end{aligned}$$

4 Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 437,200 to 454,600 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 428,500 to 463,300. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.



5 In general, the size of the SE increases as the size of the estimate increases. Conversely, the RSE decreases as the size of the estimate increases. Very small estimates are thus

subject to such high RSEs that their value for most practical purposes is unreliable. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with RSEs of 25% or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with RSEs greater than 25% but less than or equal to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (e.g.*3.2) to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs of greater than 50%, preceded by a double asterisk (e.g.**0.3), are considered too unreliable for general use and should only be used to aggregate with other estimates to provide derived estimates with RSEs of less than 25%.

MEANS AND MEDIAN

6 The RSEs of estimates of mean duration of insufficient work, median duration of insufficient work and mean preferred number of extra hours are obtained by first finding the RSE of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the mean or median (see table T1) and then multiplying the resulting number by the following factors:

- mean duration of insufficient work: 1.6
- median duration of insufficient work: 2.5
- mean preferred number of extra hours: 0.7

7 The following is an example of the calculation of SEs where the use of a factor is required. Table 4 shows that the estimated number of male underemployed part-time workers was 288,000 with a median duration of insufficient work of 26 weeks. The SE of 288,000 can be calculated from table T1 (by interpolation) as 7,200. To convert this to an RSE we express the SE as a percentage of the estimate or $7,200/288,000 = 2.5\%$.

8 The RSE of the estimate of median duration of insufficient work is calculated by multiplying this number (2.5%) by the appropriate factor shown in paragraph 7 (in this case 2.5): $2.5 \times 2.5 = 6.3\%$. The SE of this estimate of median duration of insufficient work is therefore 6.3% of 26, i.e. about 2 (rounded to the nearest whole week). Therefore, there are two chances in three that the median duration of insufficient work for males that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey would have been within the range 24-28 weeks, and about 19 chances in 20 that it would have been within the range 22-30 weeks.

PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

9 Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the RSE of a proportion is given below. This formula is only valid when x is a subset of y.

$$RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 - [RSE(y)]^2}$$

10 Considering the example from paragraph 3, of the 445,900 female underemployed part-time workers, 179,300 or 40.0% had insufficient work for 52 weeks and over. The SE of 179,300 may be calculated by interpolation as 5,900. To convert this to an RSE we express the SE as a percentage of the estimate, or $5,900/179,300 = 3.3\%$. The SE for 445,900 was calculated previously as 8,700, which converted to an RSE is $8,700/445,900 = 2.0\%$. Applying the above formula, the RSE of the proportion is:

$$RSE = \sqrt{(3.3)^2 - (2.0)^2} = 2.6\%$$

11 Therefore, the SE for the proportion of females who have a current period of insufficient work of 52 weeks or more is 1.0 percentage points ($= (40.0/100) \times 2.6$). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of females who have a current period of insufficient work of 52 weeks or more was between 39.0% and 41.0% and 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the range 38.0% to 42.0%.

DIFFERENCES

12 Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates ($x-y$) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x-y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

13 While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or subpopulations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

STANDARD ERRORS

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of Estimate (persons)	NSW no.	Vic. no.	Qld no.	SA no.	WA no.	Tas. no.	NT no.	ACT no.	SE no.	RSE %
100	320	310	240	190	240	120	90	110	120	20.0
200	440	420	350	260	320	170	130	180	210	105.0
300	520	490	430	310	380	210	160	230	290	96.7
500	640	600	550	380	460	260	210	300	420	84.0
700	730	680	640	430	530	300	250	330	530	75.7
1,000	840	780	750	500	600	340	290	370	670	67.0
1,500	990	910	890	580	710	400	340	400	860	57.3
2,000	1 110	1 020	1 000	650	790	440	380	430	1 010	50.5
2,500	1 200	1 100	1 100	700	850	450	400	450	1 150	46.0
3,000	1 300	1 200	1 150	750	900	500	450	500	1 250	41.7
3,500	1 400	1 250	1 250	800	950	500	450	500	1 350	38.6
4,000	1 450	1 350	1 300	850	1 000	550	450	500	1 450	36.3
5,000	1 600	1 450	1 400	900	1 100	600	500	550	1 650	33.0
7,000	1 800	1 650	1 600	1 000	1 250	650	600	650	1 900	27.1
10,000	2 050	1 850	1 750	1 150	1 400	750	800	750	2 200	22.0
15,000	2 400	2 150	2 000	1 300	1 650	950	1 100	950	2 550	17.0
20,000	2 650	2 400	2 150	1 450	1 800	1 100	1 400	1 100	2 850	14.3
30,000	3 100	2 800	2 500	1 750	2 100	1 350	1 950	1 350	3 200	10.7
40,000	3 400	3 100	2 750	2 000	2 300	1 650	2 450	1 650	3 500	8.8
50,000	3 700	3 350	3 050	2 200	2 550	1 850	2 950	1 850	3 750	7.5
100,000	4 700	4 400	4 150	3 300	3 750	2 650	5 100	2 450	4 750	4.8
150,000	5 550	5 350	5 100	4 250	4 950	3 150	7 000	2 750	5 500	3.7
200,000	6 350	6 250	5 950	5 000	5 950	3 550	8 750	2 950	6 150	3.1
300,000	8 000	7 950	7 550	6 150	7 450	4 050	11 950	3 100	7 300	2.4
500,000	11 200	11 050	10 200	7 700	9 500	4 700	..	3 100	9 200	1.8
1,000,000	16 650	16 850	14 550	9 800	12 100	5 350	..	..	12 950	1.3
2,000,000	22 450	24 900	19 600	11 650	14 000	..	..	..	18 800	0.9
5,000,000	28 600	39 800	26 400	13 150	14 600	..	..	..	31 400	0.6
10,000,000	30 650	54 900	30 900	..	..	..	..	..	41 900	0.4
15,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47 250	0.3

. . not applicable

Quality Declaration - Summary

QUALITY DECLARATION - SUMMARY

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

RELEVANCE

The Underemployed Workers Survey collects a range of information about the characteristics of underemployed workers aged 15 years and over. These include the number of hours usually worked, number of preferred hours, steps taken to find work with more hours, and difficulties in finding work with more hours.

Underemployed workers are employed people who would prefer and are available for more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise:

- Part-time workers who want and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey
- Full-time workers who worked part-time hours during the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work available). It is assumed that these people would prefer to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.

The number of underemployed workers contributes to measuring underutilised labour resources in the economy.

TIMELINESS

The Underemployed Workers Survey is conducted annually during September as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey. Results from this survey are released approximately six months after the completion of enumeration (i.e. during February) in the publication Underemployed Workers, Australia (cat. no. 6265.0).

The Underemployed Workers Survey is expected to be conducted again in September 2011.

ACCURACY

Estimates from the Underemployed Workers Survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the size of the sampling error affecting an estimate, i.e. the error introduced by basing estimates on a sample of the population rather than the full population. Non-sampling errors are inaccuracies that occur due to imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data.

The Underemployed Workers Survey was designed primarily to provide estimates at the Australia level. Broad estimates are available for State or Territory and Capital city/Balance of state/territory. Users should exercise caution when using estimates at these level because of the presence of high sampling errors. RSEs are available for all estimates in the Technical Note of the publication.

COHERENCE

The Underemployed Workers Survey is the primary ABS data source on underemployment. Summary information is also collected in the Labour Force Survey on a quarterly basis.

The conceptual framework used for this survey is described in Chapter 5 of Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001). The statistics in this survey are comparable with other labour statistics produced by the ABS. The ABS definition of underemployment is consistent with the International Labour Organisation definition of time-related underemployment adopted in 1998.

The ABS has been conducting the Underemployed Workers Survey irregularly since 1985, and annually since 1994. Key changes made to the Underemployed Workers Survey since 1994 include:

- Revisions were made to population benchmarks for the Labour Force Survey and Supplementary Surveys in 2009, to take into account the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates from supplementary surveys conducted from and inclusive of February 2009 are based on the revised benchmarks.
- Changes to improve alignment with recommendations from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) were made in 1994 for underemployment and in 2001 for formal job attachment.

For more information on changes to the survey see Chapter 21.14 of Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

INTERPRETABILITY

The Underemployed Workers publication contains tables with footnoted data and a Summary of Findings to aid interpretation of the results of the survey. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical Note and a Glossary are also included providing information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Further commentary is often available through articles and data published in other ABS products, including:

- Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0) - refer to Appendix 2 for

past articles.

- Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0) - refer to the Cumulative list of articles for past articles
- Year Book, Australia (cat. no. 1301.0) - refer to the 'Work' chapter.

ACCESSIBILITY

Underemployed Workers, Australia (cat. no. 6265.0) is released electronically via the ABS website as a PDF publication. Additional data may be available on request (Subject to data quality). For a list of data items available see Appendix 2 of the publication. Note that detailed data can be subject to high relative standard errors and in some cases may result in data being confidentialised.

Labour underutilisation measures were published in Underemployed Workers, Australia (cat. no. 6265.0) in 2006-2008 however are no longer presented in this publication. These measures are published annually in the April issue of Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0) and within Measures of Australia's Progress: Summary Indicators (Edition 2) (cat. no. 1383.0.55.001). From August 2009 they are also presented in the monthly Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6202.0).

For further information about these or related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Centre on 1300 135 070 or the Labour Market Section in Canberra on (02) 6252 7206 or via email to <labour.statistics@abs.gov.au>.

Quality Declaration - Relevance

Employed

People aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four-week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Full-time workers

Employed people who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) or others who, although usually worked less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Part-time workers

Employed people who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work during the reference week.

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